Businese Notices.

DRY GOODS AT NET CASH PRICES.-The under fence take occasion to inform their friends and buyers generally, but they shall be prepared to great bem this spring with a rely

arge and desirable stock of goods, comprising Pricts and Ginghema. Dress Goods, a general assortment Woolen and Cotton Goods, adopted to men's wes

White Goeds and Embroideries. Hostery and Gloves. Pancy Goods, generally termed Yankoe Norlows, a full and comlete stock.

We shall conduct our business upon the principle adopted by us

two years ago, and which has given such universal satisfaction, via-selling at a very slight advence from "not each cost" at "not cach prices," adding loterest for the term of credit granted. To our Western and South-western crassment, we take occasion to my, that an arrangement has been perfected by the merchants of this dity, whereby they can be sure of receiving their goods with prompt-

city, whereby they can be sure of receiving their gods with promptness and dispatch, as for example. 10 days to Cincianuti, and other
points in proportion, and at an expense for freight and insurance as
lew, Hook lower, then by any other route or mode. We will give
our personal attention to the details of this matter, so important to
merchants, and guarantee is fulfillment to the letter.

MOULTON & PLIMPTON.

LUMINITER and Johlers.

Importers and Jobbers.
No. 12 Vessey and No. 5 Barelay-sta,
directly rear of the Aster House, N. Y

STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & CO., WINDSHIP RESERVED THE STEELS, BERSONS DEESS GOODS, LINES, ENDROIDERIES, LICES, MISTILLAS, HOSERY, MILLINERY GOODS, Le. Merchants from evary section are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & CO.

No. 12 and 14 Warreneth, four doors below Broadway.

Nos. 12 and 14 Warrenest, four dears below Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL AND CHANGE.

Immense and attractive Stock!

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO.

Philadelphia.

Having removed into their spiradid new warshouse, entrances No.

If Market and No. 21 North Yourth at, are opening for the spring

Rede an assortment of

SILE AND PARCY GOODS.

that for extent and variety will surplus any abode ever offered in that

market. Entering into their new store which is one or rue

LARGEST IN AMERICA with a business of an unusual amount already

eventhished and intending largely to increase it, especially with fiber

who buy for CASH, and believing that the faires system is jobbing

goods is to have

UNIFOR FRICES.

Let will be compelled to sell at a much smaller profit that can posship be afforded where long credits are given.

Under their CASH AND SHART CREDIT system the necessity for
charging large profit does not exist, and by selling their good at a

VERY SHALL ADVANCE ON THE VORTICE OF THE THE GOOD AT A

They meant on make it the intractor of every judge of goods to

buy upon the following TERMS

Cash buyers will receive a discount of six per cent, if the money

They mean to make it the INTEREST of every judge of goods to my upon the following TREMS
Gath topers will receive a discount of six per cent, if the money to paid in par fends, within ten days from date of buil.

Uncurrent money will only be taken at its market value on the day. Uncurrent money will only be reached a credit of six months will be To merchants of undoubted standing a credit of six months will be iven if desired.

when if desired.

Where money is remitted in advance of maturity a discount at the ratio of 12 percent, per sonorm will be allowed.

They ask from merchants visiting the easiern cities the favor of an examination of their sicek being assisted that they will be convinced that it be not for their interest to pay the large profits that are a seclectly essential to those who give long credits. KNOX, the great Fulton-st. Hatter, is already in the

Owing to the crowded state of my establishment last Saturday, several persons were unable to scenre one of my Sering Style of Hats. I have found it measure to entarce my sore and an happy to early tean how give my friends an apparauntly of mak-ing that selections with case and confort. Gate. W. Wurre, Hat-ter, No. 212 Broadway, center of Faitons at.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1854.-Maers of the best Hat and Introducers of Styles in quarterly paterns for Gentlemen's wear. LERRY & Co., Hatters. Astor House,

LEADBEATER & LEE will open this morning five carre of fine French Frinted Muslims for 35 cents per yard; also, 12 dozen Ladles' best Rid Gloves at 4; per pair, 500 do Alexandra hest (loves, 3) per pair. Also a large invites of rich Ribboase at half their usual prices. Language first Ribboase at half their usual prices. WORTH REMEMBERING.—A new Clothing Empo-num has just been opened by the undersigned at No. 196 Falton-str., this as entirely fresh and handsomely inside stock of contin-gated to all seasons cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be

id at the lowest possible prices.

R. H.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

EDWARD T. HACKETT. 35,000,000 Carpets for the Million at HIRAM ANperson's Ten Specious Sciescoms, No. 99 Howery Spiendis Medaliton, Velvet, Tancetry, Brussels, Sply and Increin Carpets Mats, Oil Clothe, Stair Carpets, &c. at tremendous bargains.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—We wish to call the attention of our readers to the sale to be made by AL-BERT H. NICOLAY, TWIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Ex-change, consenting of a veloable farm and mili property in the village of Newtown, L. I., on the line of the New-York and Fisching Rail-read; eighteen deal sales building bets at the flyiglands of Newtoniak, Shrewslury, well calculated for summer residences. Also, the favor-ite cun may resort and fashionable watering place known as the Ocean House, on the Shrawshury Kiver, with fifty acres of Lind at tached. For further particulars we refer to his advertisament in another column.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WILL be prepared on and after the lat. March, 188, to receive application for Insurance on Marine, and Transportation and Nadigation rises.

Assets \$800.000, in notes in advance of premiums.

Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTES.

John L. Aspinwall, John Auchincless, John Auchinelos,
James Brown,
N. D. Geritle
George Christ,
Francis Cottenet,
Engene Dutth,
Robert Finnet Jr.
Frederick G. Fosrer,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
Moses H. Grinnett,
J. Woodeware Haven,
Richard Irvin,
John & Kitching,
G. Henry Keep,
George E. Kunhardt, Chules Lamson,
Alex. M. Lawrence,
Arthor Leavy,
Murtimer Livingston,
W. A. Platenius,
F. A. H. Renauld,
Thomas Ragaey,
C. H. Sand,
Caward F. Sauderson,
A. Shambeber,
Varte Shamman

Pianos.— Just what every purchaser wants can be found at No. 44: Breadway, vis.: A remarkably good least munch at a low price. See the official swarf of the Crystal Palane prises to A. W. Lato & Co., Lincoln. A. Thompson, sole agents, No. 44! Broadway, between Hose and and drand-siz.

SECOND HAND ADLIAN PIANOS. - One Round Corners Carved Moddings Fret Desk and Harp Fedal Jostave , two 6 octave, to be had at a very low price Several account hand Flance without the Æcilian at great becauts. HORACE WAYERS, No. 333 Bread-ay.

REMOVAL .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, lace No. 40 Fearles, to No. 45 Grandway, come done below Grandes! I they are now preprint becalled their new dipring frayles, consisting of Mannic, Velvet, Tapentry, Brussels, Three-ply and Inguish

English and American Floor On Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish PIANOS.-Just what will meet the wants of all. Planos of schowledged and guaranteed americanty for a very low price. All Planos warranted to give onthe entistaction or purchase money refunded. New Planos to rent. Second Hand Planos, with or without the Eullan at great bargets. Ve sait some purchasers, monthly payments are taken Large discounts and most accommodating terms given to wholesse burers.

Horacz Wayres, No. 38 Residway.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., vs. SEWING MACHINES.-I would contains the par dust of Howe, no the monastrons judicial assumption that these who cares were mission, can after the important traits they extablish. The hearing before the U.S. Patient Office, fixed for the 27th hist. alloud which Howe is stationary silent, will extend the monastrone of the monast

means argument interly delivered from the Bench attempting to show that numerous a imeasus, who testified poritively to facts within their personal knowledge, were micked poritively to facts within their personal knowledge, were micked and the west they swore they saw and knew, they did not see nor know. Although possessed of extremely limited means, I will advance \$p\$ to in aid of Mr. Howe's enterprise, if with the aid decision of judicial argument be will publish all the testimony on which it was founded, so that the public may know all the facts and be able to make up their own judgment. With a view of throwing all requisite light on this subject, in which I coinceive the public, and sewing women especiality, have important rights and interests. I propose at my earliest leisure to place before the world a brief but truthful history (so far as it has come to light) of Mr. Howe's inventions dollars and claims, in connection with Sawing Machines, in which should there be found some curious and stronge developments, yet, if truth be stranger than fiction, it may be wurthy of public consideration.

WALTER HUNT.

SEWING MACHINES-CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. All persons making, simp or solling Sewing Machinea, wherein the cyt-pointed need is employed are hereby notified that unless they precure a license from the understand they will be proceeded spaints legally for infringement of the original pattent granted to John J. Greenovelp. East, on the 27th day of February, 1842. That patent was the first ever granted and is the only patent covering the growed and the eye-pointed needle in the Sewing Machinea. In this and in other respects we column that all Sewing Machinea now in menintings upon the Greenovals patent. That patent has been assigned to m, and we intend to calculate the entire Becton combination new endeavoing to clush us, and to disturb and oppress the industrious citizens of New York.

I. M. Singua & Co., No. 233 Broadway.

Hallott, Davis & Co., a subendid Pience Newton.

Hallett, Davis & Co.'s splendid Piano-Fortes, n every variety of style, with as without Deleman's Molletter, trackment, constantly to hand and for sale at the manufacturers' owest prices, wholesale or result. The grand Piano, so much administrative manufacturers, was a prices, wholesale or result. The grand Piano, so much administrative manufacturers, was a prices. BERRY & Gosbon's, No 207 Proudway.

WINDOW-SHADES, &C.—The largest, best and cheap-tacek of Window Shades Lace and Mosin Curtains, Corn.co., is at the principal manufacturers? depot. No. 200; Broadway, and o. 44 Reade-st. If you want to buy the best articles at the lowest late, so there.

REAL COURAGE.—A woman in Georgia recently shot a prago slave dead for sitempting to roblier. Danger should always to boldly and quickly confronted. A box of Bayan's Palmomic Wafers stops consumption, cures a cough in the minutes, and a sore front in a box. afers stops consumption, curve a congular new management of the poor.
For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 31 Barclay at , N. Y.,
sueral Agents for New York and vicinity.

Vinter Goods sulfagual of cod.

Meladeons and Reed Organs, of 1, 41 and 5 octaves,
with 2 and 4 rees the largest and best assurances in this city, at
the send 4 rees the largest and best assurances in this city, at
the send 6 rees and 2 and
with 6 sends for \$135 at BERRY \$2 tongoos's No. 27 Recodings.

MELOPEONS.—The double-knyed Melodeous of Good-man & Baldwin, and those of S. D. & H. W. Smith for which Honar Waters, No. 253 Brosslews, is Sile Agent, are arknyel-edged to be the less, as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. For sale at very low prices.

RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY -

rendered necessary by the recent of a familiar of the second of the A flamingo looks well in red feathers, but a human end cirched with red hair is decidedly ancomely. Are you in that in it is if y's life you are, try Caustandon's Excellence Dyn. which, then it is unique wingles the riches black or brown. Sold and applied. No. 6 Astor flows.

S1.00-No. 60 COURTLANDT-ST.—The Depot for the sale of Dr. Touras's celebrated Venetian Liniment, is removed to the above nur ber 1: a warmend emerior to anything else for the cure of Cholera. Group, Couras. Colic, Dysentery. Caronic Riesmatin &c. er to pay. Sold by all the Drogskar. Noze ground, unless eighed S 1. Turnas. Price 35 and 36 cents.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BACTHELOR'S Manufactory

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—All persons mak-g selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles the beauting to need the noise without a leasen from ms. see for-

with the sen near the point without a Leanse from me are for-with the sen near the point without a Leanse from me are for-bident infringing my patent of Sept 10, 123 under the pensity of the law. Sees also draw license in the "Macuthery" column in-side, also the recent declaim of the U.S. Court supplies to under of the Singer methics in Massachusetts. The above contion ap-plies to the one-thresd or Morrey & Johnson machines. They are in-fringments, and will be prosecuted accordinally. E. Hows, Jr., No 353 Stoadway.

WHOLESALE BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Aggregate Circulation, 111,000 Copies.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

The above scale of prices applies to ordinary Advertise

SPECIAL NOTICES-First Page-ONE SHILLING & line

each insertion. Nothing inecried for less than Savasty-

BUSINESS NOTICES-Fourth Page, before the leader-

TWENTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for

ployment, not exceeding 25 words, will be inserted for

Advertisements may be inserted every day; or once,

twice, or three times a week, at the option of the advertiser.

TWESTY FIVE CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing insert-

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

TRIBUNE FOR CALIFORNIA.

In the edition of THE THINGSE for circulation in Califor-

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Advertisements inserted in this paper, which has a circu-

lation of 100,000 cepies, for FIFTY CENTS a line each

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Wanted, an Agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in PROVIDENCE, Rhode-Island.

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING.

to be outraged and their country diagraced by the recent priceedings in the Senate, terminating in the passage of the Nebrocka bill—who are not disposed to be defrauded of territory which is theirs by

freedom, will meet at the Broadway Tabernacle This Escaing the

sin uses, at 75 o'clock. The express, in such terms as the language of honest men will af-ord, their indignation sgainst the framers and abottors of the Ne-

free States in violation of all pladges, compromises and platforms

To take such measures as shall seem meet to prevent the passage of the bill by the House of Representatives, and to repe the aggressive and faithlesse power, that over-stepping ancient boundaries

dares to attack us on our own soil : that in violation of the charished

national usage which has permitted all settlers in our territories an equal voice in shaping the policy and institutions of their chosen

houses would place foreign emigrants, as regards the right of suffrage on a level with slaves, and subject them to a slave-holding aristocracy

naturally hostile to free institutions and free labor:
The declars, with the solemnity becoming a Caristian people chared with the future of an extended empire, that God helping as to maintain our rights, this crime shall not be consummated—that

The intense feeling provoked by the Nebraska bill has al-

ready caused two meetings in this City-one of merchants.

and the other of mechanics, besides the protest of the

clergy-earnest in their denunciations of the measure. But

there is to be another to night at the Tabernacle, the call for

which is published above-rallying all good citizens to make

one more effort adverse to the sche ne of Pierce and Douglas.

Read the call, and then go. Remember that the authors of the bill already stagger under the load of popular resent-

ment it has called forth. The West as well as the North is

against it; the vote of one House in Illinois, even not being

majority of the whole number of that body; and the peo-

ple not yet having decided, as they will do in that State against the profligate Douglas & Co. The whole country

tropolis cannot come too thick or too strong, so let us

have one more great meeting to night. The proceedings

will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Dx Wirr, and

addresses will be made by the Hon Jons A King, WM.

CURTIS NOTES, Esq. Rev Dr. TYNG, Mr. SIGISMUND KAUP-MANN, and D. S. COPDINGTON, Esq.

Fellow citizens! let there be a full attendance to night.

the repeal of the Missourl Compromise were presented.

In the Senate, yesterday, numerous petitious against

is aroused. The blows, however, from the commercial in

Signed by THOMAS NELSON and others.

despite corruption, bribery and treachery, Nobraska, the hea

compact, nor to yield to Slavery soil which our fathers co

brada set :

their own risk

our continent, shall forever

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communication .

Advertisements inserted in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

IN CITY ITEMS-- Prefixed by the word [Advertisement,]

ments, classified under appropriate heads.

less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

ed for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

About ten words average a line.

for TEN CENTS a line each insertion.

insertion. No less by the quarter or year.

DAILY TRIBUNE

following are our prices for advertising in THE

OPENING OF NEW SPRING GOODS .- Very rich plaid New-York in constructing a ship canal around the Falls of Nisgara, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce A memorial from Lieut. Manny in favor of opening the Amazon River, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Two messages from the President were then received -one communicating the correspondence of 1850 between Mr. Schenck, our Minister at Brazil, and the State Department, touching the African slave trade; and the other transmitting the correspondence concerning the arrest and imprisenment of James H. West by the auauthorities of Cuba in 1851, both of which were referred and ordered to be printed. Resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama in favor of the repeal of the duty on railroad iron, were presented; also, resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of granting 160 acres of land to all soldiers of the war of 1812; also, resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois in favor of granting pensions to the surviving soldlers of the war of 1812. The Select Committee reported the Pacific Railroad bill, and it was made the special order of the day for Monday, the 27th inst. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution questioning the right of Mr. PHELPS of Vernont, to his seat in

the Sepate. Mr. Pireirs spoke for an hour and-a-half

and the subject was postponed. After a short Execu-

tive session the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives a report was received from the Secretary of the Navy against the practicability of converting the ocean mail steamships WHGLESALE BOOK AND STATIONARY TARGETS, What he can be called the several process of the case of the ca into vessels of war. Personal explanations then took place between Mr. HUNT of Louisiana, and Mr. LANE of Indiana, in relation to the excited debate of Friday last. Mr. CHANDLER moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the consideration of the resolution for the relief of the rescuers of the steamship San Francisco, which was lost. The Select Committee reported a bill establishing a railroad and tele-Cash is worth while. Being ourselves he cole publishers of a number of the leading and most careaviely selling School Books in the country as well as works in other departments our facilities are unarransed. Our location is very central and easily found. Stand on the Arter Rome steps, and look across the corner of the Perk and you cannot avoid scelege our sizes. Remember the name is Mason Buryanas. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the new Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. FLORENCE of Pennsylvania, was particularly severe on the appropriation of \$500,600 for the purchase of an Assay Office n the City of New-York. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN of Indians, made an able speech in opposition to the Nebraska bill. Pending the consideration of a joint resolution relative to the Cadets at West Point, the House adjourned.

THE WAR MARLSTROM.

member the prosperity which for a time resulted to this country from the last great Eucopean war. Waile the nations of that Continent were all absorbed in the work of internecine destruction, the neutral flag of the United States reaped the profits of unimpeded commerce, until the Berlin and Milau decrees tors have no doubt been counting their prospective gains, and hugging the thought that while half the world is ravaged and broken, they will be able cuaning Religious Notices and Notices from those wanting Em- ly to turn into their own pockets a great share of the raise, and to drive the carrying trade which European vessels will then not be suffered to prosecute. They count upon keeping remote from the struggle, and maksers did in the beginning of the century.

(published every Tuesday and Friday) for Tex Cents a that pursues all schemes of selfish good gathered from universal calamity, and by its chastisements attests the unity of the civilized world. A first-rate power, whose interests, like ours, are variously interwoven in the nia and on the Pacific Coast, Advertisemens will be inserted se neral web of affairs-whose contacts with all civilized rations are so many and so intimate-cannot derive un | tien of Cuba. with the seizure of the Black Warrior's mixed advantage from the misfortunes or the crimes of cargo as a prefext. the other members of the universal family; and without extraordinary wisdom and foresight on the part of our public agents, our chances of being forced into the universal embroilment in one way or another, must cutweigh the chances of neutrality and safety. And accordingly, while we have been looking forward to profits to be derived from the all-devouring contest now at hand, there has arisen a cloud of menace, as yet no bigger than a man's hand perhaps, No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith. but which may very easily be swollen by our own perversity and folly into a magnitude to cover the whole horizon, and to involve the United States in the imminent explosion of Europe.

The price for advertising in the WEEKLY TRISUNE will hereafter To judge by the tone and language of a part of the be FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.

The circulation of the Weekly alone has now reached the unprecedented number of 109,000 copies

To judge by the tone and manguage of a part of the
public press, the affair of the Black Warrior ought to
lead to instant war with Spain; and if the country and its government are not models of imbecile patience under insult and outrage, we must at once proceed to authorize piratical expeditions to be fitted out against the island of Cuba. The confiscation of a quantity of THE NEBRASKA PERFIDY—SHALL THE NORTH SUBMITY
The citizens of New York, native and adopted, of all parties and
creeds—of every profession and trade—who hold to truth, honor and
freedom, and detect falsehood and treachery—who feel themselves cotton is, we are told, enough to justify immediate vengeance. To call on the Spanish Government for apology and indomnity for the harsh and sudden execution of a law that had been suffered to fall into desuetude, and was regarded as not existing, would be weak and beneath our grandeur; and, without further ado, let us quit all the usual forms of national intercourse and without inquiring into the true facts of the case, without ascertaining whether due notice had not been To hid their representatives beware how they openly belray the given to the Black Warrior two months ago as the scople of the North by supporting that bill, or more meanly betray them by shulking from a vote; Towars the South, in advance, that the bill, if passed, will be Spaniards allege, send out as many private invading parties as possible, not to make good the damage Towars the Scott, in arrance, that it is still, it passed, will be wanting it the first clement of valid legislation; that the people disavow and repudiate the threatened currender of their rightful sow exclarity; that they do not and will not coment to the degradation of free labor in any territory north of 30 30; and that all who propose to introduce slaves into Nebraska will attempt the oursays at sed to the owners of the Black Warrior, and the incivility shown our flag, but to do greater damage, if possible, to the Spanish Government. Or let us at one; dispa ch a few Federal men of war to blockade the Cuban ports and make all right by reprisals on Spanish commerce.

Such is the blustering gasconade held up as the true policy of the country at this crisis-a policy which might perhaps suit a tribe of Kaffirs, but has nothing that can be honorable to a great and powerful people. And we are even told that the present Administration is inclined to urge as an addition to the infamy of the Nebraska bill, or as a cover to that infamy, the adoption of all or part of these suggestions. It is said, how truly we do not undertake to judge, that the proposal to rescind the neutrality laws, has after ail a powerful party in Congress and that the Executive will attempt to follow the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by a war Spain and the conquest of Cuba, by way of crushing the arti slavely agitation and bringing the North to acquiesce in the extension of negro bondage. And as war in behalf of Manifest Destiny, and the acquisition of territory are supposed to be certain of enthusiastic support among the masses, it is thought that the present political difficulties of the Democratic party at home, which, contrary to expectation, the Nebrasha scheme seems but to increase, may be entirely and swift justice. We want to see them go obliterated by a successful foreign war, with the emancipation of Cuba, (leaving the majority of her population the victims of the most odious despotism.) and the Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey addition to the Union of the beautiful Queen of the

mend it to a weak and wicked Executive, such as now subspelly wields the power of office in the country. The occasion of seizing Cuba when France and England are absorbed elsewhere is tempting. And the punctilious stupidity of the enstourhouse officers at Havana affords a better excuse than has been required for half the wars in history. Besides, Whig journals call for it, and Whig support may be counted on. It and their masters should be no gentle Uncle Toms reems, then, by no means impossible, unless there is either.

against it, that we may see ourselves involved in a great and ruinous war for a few bales of cotton, and as the | must have its supports and its shelter. It needs instially and best friend, if not the only friend, of the Auto-tutions, civil, ecclesiastical and political, to countenance crat of Russis. Strange irony of history,-the Rus- and encourage it. Even church members must be kept sian Despotism and the American Republic.—itself straight by their fellows and their organization. In the worst of despotisms to three millions of God's every government there must be a ruling power, around creatures, --united in arms against the world! This which men may cling, and under whose wings they may appear an extravagant and impossible apprehension to those who have learned nothing by experience, and still believe that integrity and calm forecast have a controlling voice in the conduct of the Government; victions-next, their interests. If the Whigs are upbut such persons must forget that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is a device used by Mr. Pierce to keep himself and his party in power; and that the men who resort to such a measure are certainly capable of any folly no matter how Quixotic, of any wrong no matter how monstrous, provided their one selfish purpose be subserved. Besides, there is a grow-Slavocracy of the Union must prevent at whatever in support of his claim, when Mr. Foot got the floor, auditors for his denunciations of Russia and little

by private fillibusters in order to come in tranquilly at the end and appropriate the fruit of their labors. To do that would increase our disgrace without adding to our safety, for we should be compelled to make war at last without the credit of acting manfully and openly at the beginning. If we must now selze that island, without regard to the right or the wrong of the case, why let us take it in the bold and decent way, not like a graph like from the Atlantic States to the Pacific Ocean. | Pickpocket or a receiver, but like honest outspoken free booters. In so doing, while the loss to ourselves will be less, we shall render a better service to Russia and to despotism in Europe, and shall fill a more respectable part in the dread historic drama for whose performance reactant fate seems at last about to lift the curtain. If we must help the Autocrat in his crusade against the liberties of the world, let us do it in a manner which will best deserve the thanks of our great ally, and which will do the most to weaken the Western powers. We hope then -- if this thing is our doom,-that it may be inaugurated not by the repeal Some of our readers will no doubt personally re- of the neutrality laws, but by a plain and simple decla-

But we trust that the reflecting people of the country and the minority in Congress will not quietly suffer this felly to be committed, and that the zeal of the fillibusters and the weakness of the Executive will not be us into the European vortex and to enlist us on that side Russia against France and England in this struggle! That is the question to be decided in settling whether we will be led into a war with Spain for the acquisi-

told ! Are we to falter in a double sense, and hesitate to expose and denounce fraud because decayed question. gentlemen in the rags of a tattered gentility and with the odor of past associations of respectability about Cheeverism: them are among its abettors ! No sir ! Shuffling dogs are they all. They have knuckled to the Black Power, shouldered the conspirator's musket and embarked in an expedition to plunder the unoffending. If men, gentlemen even, will turn out upon the road, they must expect the highwayman's fate. Yet these be, many of them, honest men, as the world goes. At least, they have been so considered. But we know that now as always the downward road is easy. We know what the poet says of vice. We first endure, then pity, then embrace. Men are always liable to temptation been upright men, after the world's fashion,-just, through the medium of our Common Schools. generous men, with an exception or two. But they are all gone, deeper than ever plummet sounded. Then there are noble men in the House trembling in the balance. We won't call names. They have their own trials. It is time enough to hang them when they prove guilty. But the blatant dogs who quickly and cheerfully turn pirate at the first hint that their services are wanted deserve nothing but contempt to the yard-arm before they have had time to sign their shipping papers. Look out New-See members from the State of Wm. Penn and Ben. Franklin, playing the overseer to the Black Power. Behold the Pettits, Douglases, and Casses. See the monopoly tools from the State of Camden and Amboy. Who can listen to the drivel of Norris and of Thomcon, and not bury his face in his hands with shame and mortification ! Slavery! Well, we believe in Slavery. We can pick out men in both branches of Congress who deserve no better lot than to serve under negro task masters in the rice swamps of Georgia and Florida,

t is hard for honesty to stand alone in this world. It may shelter themselves. Here that power has been Democracy-Whigism-Slavery. It now is Slavery, more than ever before. People first follow their conpermost or their prospects are particularly good, men join the party. If the Whigs fail, the next move is to go over to the Democrats. Men seek for the Ruling Power. Perhaps they hold out for a while, but resolution fails before long. The Democratic party or the slave power absorb them. See then how the North is always beaten. The Black Power is a unit. itg danger of negro emancipation in Cuba, whether It is a steady never-failing force. It is a real power. as a Spanish colony or a free State, and this the Thus far it has been the only unvarying power of the country, for it never surrenders and never wavers. It cost. A war with Spain would then exactly suit their has always governed, and now governs more than ever. wiebes, and the Russian despot would be their nat. It has never been opposed successfully but by the spirit ural ally. Is he not the great representative of the of free institutions, and this opposition has never maniprinciple of order and of legitimate authority! Is he | fested itself practically in any great estional fact, exnot the largest slaveholder of the world ! And where | cepting in the one case of the improvisation of a free the principles of two parties perfectly harmonize. Constitution for California. With this exception, the they necessarily belong together. Kossuth found few annals of our legislation show that nothing the Black Power has ever resisted has succeeded, and nothing it has ever espoused has failed. What is the lesson! The North must offer something to induce men to stand up. It must show a power to shelter and support followers and allies? The North could have even the Douglases and Casses and Pettits on its side, and all the rest of the dough faces. Bah! They are a sorry team. But even they count. What then but this follows? We must evolve from the agitations of this epech-a White Power. We must inaugurate the era of a new Reformation. There must be a Protestant faith in politics as well as in religion. Luther and Melanethon were never more loudly demanded by the wants of their age and country than are political Re-

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

formers in America to-day.

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER chuckles over the conceit that he has for once "stolen a march upon THE "TRIBUNE" in that he specially " made arrangements to have no copy" of his book on the subject of the Bible in Schools sent to this office. Now we have always given the Doctor credit for a good share of Yankee shrewdness, but we cannot fathom the wit of this maneuver. We always presume that a man who writes and prints a book would like to have it bought and read, and we should suppose a review of the leading positions of such book in a journal circulating over 140,000 copies, would be desired rather than guarded sgainst. True, it may be said that the review was adverse; but as we by no means disparaged the ability of the work, and rather magnified the importance of the subject discussed, and as our readers naturally hold diverse views on this topic, and are generally of an inquiring turn of mind, we cannot doubt that our review will sell more of the book than all the commendations it has yet received. We really thought we were doing the Doctor a good turn in reviewing his beck, and felt entitled to call upon him for at least three short and spicy leaders in The Independent on ours, whetever we find time to write a volume on the some or a kindred topic. And we beg leave to assure him that whenever we do write one, we shall order the first good copy to be sent to him, in the hope of having him do his worst upon it as a personal favor.

It certainly never occurred to us as a hardship that we had been obliged to buy a book which we wished to examine and comment on-we do this frequently, and think nothing of it. If a book is sent us, we feel under a sort of obligation to take some notice of it; but we hold no man under obligation to send us a copy of his work, and take no offense at his neglecting to do so. True, it looks like small business in an author to " make "arrangements" to have no copy sent us, lost we should review it : but all men cannot see alike. Others may deem this exceedingly clever and Cheeverish.

The Doctor wonders why we didn't take in hand sun-We are, as a nation, ruled by the Black Power. It dry authorities cited by him-among others Mr. Webis composed of tyrants, and very base tyrants at that. ster in his argument against the validity of Stephen Gi-The fellows who propose to grab Nebraska are equal to | rard's Will. As the U.S. Supreme Court overruled that any enormity. They are on a par with suckers of argument, it did not occur to us that any thing farther cities and plunderers of nations, the confiscators of na- need be said about it. It is not so remarkable that Mr. tionalities, and the betrayers and robbers of liberty in | Webster should make a plausible speech on the wrong every age. Coght we to be polite and measured in our side of a case in Court that we need take time to larguage in speaking of them? It is hardly worth answer it. We were dealing with Dr. Cheever, not with those whom he had, in most instances unwarrant-We had a Whig party once, and many of these men ably, pressed into his service. If his doctrines were belonged to it. What of that ! Shall not the truth unscund, they could not be bolstered up by the dicta of others, uttered with no reference to the immediate

-We close with the following fresh specimen of

Chreverism:

"This is just the proposition of the editor of THE TRIBLER nothing less than to repeal all the laws, both of precedent and statute, permitting the use of the Bible in our common schools, and making religion free there as elsewhere, and in place of such laws and customs, to put down and exclude the Bible by force, and forbid the freedom of prayer and religion. The project of the editor of THE TRIBLER is just to have in our schools an anti Bible establishment, at the instigation and under the government of a few, instead of the freedom of the Bible, as the inheritance and right of the many. An irreligious and infidel establishment is proposed by law, as the right of the tow whose conscience is against the Bible, to govern the many whose conscience is in favor of it."

— Now so far from our demanding the repeal of any

- Now so far from our demanding the repeal of any and seduction. In practical life there is no such thing laws, it is the Dr. who is finding fault with things as as not falling from grace. We have sinners who begin they are, and writing a book for everybody's eyes but their rescalities after their heads become hoary. Ne- ours in order to bring about a change. We are satisfied braska shows it. But we may allow this-that they with our laws as they are, and believe there will be no are more reluctant sinners after long years have frost trouble under them if bitter, proselyting sectarians do ered their locks. Then, to a man educated to the law. not make it. If clergymen are willing that the childand an old practitioner, we can forgive much. So ren should be taught to read, write, cypher, &c., in warped and narrowed do legal minds become by their our common schools, and instructed in religion out of profession and practice that they can see and show school hours by such teachers as their parents and anything they desire to see and show. No proposition guardians may prefer, all will go on smoothly. So far is too absurd for them to undertake to establish. It from wishing the Bible excluded, by law or otherwise, should go hard with them to play the rascal, but yet | we stated expressly that we should prefer to have it they do it easily. What better man than Pearce of read in the school where our children were taught, Maryland | or rather, who was a better man! He | provided no children were sent there whose parents or voted for Nebruska, but he had the grace to say guardians should conscientiously object to such reading. nothing, and we therefore tread lightly on his If there were such, we should much prefer that our askes. But there are Clayton, and Jones, and children should be taught religion elsewhere than that Badger, and a dreadfully small successor of Clay the conscientious scruples of others should be outfrom Kentucky, who deserted Nationality and raged. And we are sure the Bible will be more read, Freedom, and went over to the Black Power hurrabing | more esteemed and better obeyed, if all who believe and glorying in their desertion. It is hard to see them | in it take this ground than it will if they attempt to take the position of serfs of that Power. They have cram it down the throats of Jews, Infidels and others

DANIEL IN THE LIONS' DEN. If any living man has reason to exclaim, . Save me from my friends " it is Mr. John M. Daniel, formerly of Richmond, but now resident at Turin as Mr. Pierce's Chargé d'Affaires. His business in that city our amateur diplomat has pithily described as dancing the dance of fools," but we fear he now has some reason to believe that all the fools in the world are not Turinese. Of course after leaving for benighted foreign parts, our representative of Virginian chivalry and civilization kept up a confidential correspendence with the great center of intelligence at home, in order to relieve the frigid formalities of diplomatic etiquette and official reserve, that must henceforth surround him, by the cordial expansion of his soul in the unrestricted bosoms of kindred spirits across the Atlantic. In some of the letters wherein his pent-up spirit thus found relief, our modern but not prophetic Daniel expressed himself with lordly contempt for Europe and its people, especially the Italians, and above all for the society in which his public position places him. "The real comforts of Europe," said he, "don't compare with those of the United

ours. The women are uglier-the men have fewer ideas. I have dined with dukes, jabbered bad gram mar to counterses, and am spunged on for seats in " my opera-box by counts who stink of garlio, as does the whole country. I receive visits from other diplomats, with titles as long as a flag staff, and boats as empty as their hearts, and find the whole concers more trashy than I had ever imagined. I must, how. ever, keep up their miserable acquaintance. The pictures, the operas and the ballets of Europe are good things: the people, the Government and the society more contemptible than can be concaired " Now, this was all well enough for Daniel to write to

a disciple at Richmond, to whom he might impart himself in the most undiplomatic way, but we must my with all respect, that the receiver of that letter was a great foel and no friend to Daniel when he gave it to the world. And such we fancy must be Daniel's own sentiment by this time. The letter so published by made its way to Europe and has been copied into the journals of France, Germany and Italy. Received with shouts of laughter at its author's turkey-cock self-conceit in the two first named countries, it is not takenso coolly by the Italians of Torin, or at least a part of them. They are as full of fight as any of the chivalry of Virginia themselves, and the unlucky Daniel is likely to have more duels on his hands than his brother diplomat at Madrid. Indeed one or two of these affairs are already reported to be on the tapis, and we may expect to hear of his exploits in that line by the next steamer. If the unlucky Charge d'Affaires should be killed, or kill somebody else, the fault will lie with his blunder. ing and indiscreet friends of The Richmond Examiner.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Monday March 13, 1854. Mr. Ballan, bearer of dispatches from the American Consul at Havana, has arrived here. The cargo of the Black Warior had been discharged. The information called for by the House of Representatives relative to the seizure of the Black Warrior, will probably be sent in to morrow. The story of the repeal of our neutrality laws with Spain,

The two Cunard steamships seized at New York during Mr. FILLNORE'S Administration, for containing goods not on the manifest, were fixed \$15,000 -one \$5,000 and the

The Cabinet has been in session the greater part of today. The Black Warrior affair may come up to morrow by a message from the President, but it is possible the message may be delayed till Wednesday.

XXXIIID CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. SENATE Washington, Monday, March 13, 1854.

Mr. FOOT presented petitions against the Nebrasks

fill.

Mg. SEWARD also presented remonstrances against he Nebraska bill, one of them in the German language.

Mr. TOUCEY presented similar memorials.

Mr. SUMNER presented sixteen of same character, from

assachusetts.
Messis. SEWARD, TOUCEY and SUMNER presented theoretrances against the ratification of the Copyright

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of certain tobacconists of New York, praying that a duty of 40 per cent be
imposed on imported cigars.

Mr. STUART introduced a resolution granting land to
Michigan for Reifroads

Mr. FISH presented memorials praying for a grant of
and to aid the State of New York in constructing a ship
canel around the Falls of Niegars, and moved that they
be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. STUART inquired if those memorials asked a grant
of land like those reported upon adversely by the Comland like those reported upon adversely by the Com-

Mr. FISH-Yes Sir.

mittee on Public Lands?

Mr. FISH—Yes. Sir.

Mr. STUART—Then I do not think it right that they should go to the Committee on Commerce. It does not seem to me that that Committee has anything to do with the question of granting public lands.

Mr. FISH—The petitions ask for a grant to aid in the construction of a work of internal improvement. The Committee on Commerce has invariably had subjects of that nature referred to them. Whether the grant is asked for in the shape of public lands or money for this purpose t seems to me it is not now necessary to inquire. The Committee on Commerce have invariably had subjects of internal improvement under their consideration. For that reason I think is the appropriate Committee to which the memorials should be referred.

Mr. STUART—I do not know, Sir, whether it may be important to settle this question now, but it seems to mether is some importance in referring to the appropriate Committees, the subjects which belong to them. Now, Sir, I cannot conceive any propriety in sending to the Committee on Commerce, potitions which sak for a grant of public lands to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara, or any other work of internal improvement. It is conceeded that the subject belongs to the Committee on Commerce, if the appropriation asked for he that of mozey, but in the potitions which was such were sent

provement. It is conceeded that the subject belongs to the Committee on Commerce, if the appropriation asked for be that of money, but in the potitions which were sent to the Committee on Public Lands, the aid asked for was a grant of the public lands. I learn from the Senator from New York that this is the character of these petitions, and I do think that to send that subject to the Com-mittee on Commerce is certainly in direct contraven-tion of the rules of the Senato; and such being the

and I do think that to send that subject to the Committee on Commerce is certainly in direct contravention of the rules of the Senate: and such being the case, I feel myself bound to make at least a protest against it. As far as I am concerned individually, it makes no difference as to my views, for I am on both those Committees, but I think there is a practical importance in keeping these subjects before the Committees to which they respectively belong. In this instance the Committee on Public Lands determined that a grant of land ought not to be made, and therefore instructed me to report back the petitions and ask to be discharged from their consideration. I did so, and the Committee were discharged. Now it is sought to revive the same quastion before another Committee of the Senate, and before a Committee to which the subject does not properly belong. I cannot agree with the Senator from New York that it is proper to send these petitions to the Committee on Commerce, because they may propose or recommend an appropriation of money for this object. I think it would be right to leave that Committee to consider petitions and memorials which ask for a grant of money, but not those which ask for a grant of land. Such seems to me to be the proper view of the question.

Mr. FISH.—It is true those petitions asks for lands, but it by no means follows that Congress is to grant lands. Congress may grant the aid in such form as it sees proper. The Committee on Public Lands have reported adversely to a grant of lands. The object sought, is one of internal improvement similar to these works which Congress has aided in various ways, semetimes by grants of lands and semetimes by grants of money. The Committee on Public Lands having decided that in their judgment, aid in lands is not appropriate, does not by any means proclade the whole question. The Senate may think differently from that Committee, and the Committee on Commerce and I configure as in an appropriate domittee to which the subject legitimately pertains should n

Mr. SEWARD—This subject was brought before the Senate at the last session. A number of memorials were presented to the Senate and reterred to the Committee on Commerce, but it was too late in that session for the committee to take them up, and the subject therefore fell through. Early in this session a large number of memorials—I do not know how many, I should think a hundred,—were presented here, and all of them, with only two of three exceptions that I know of, were referred to the Committee on Commerce. This being so, the object is under the consideration of that committee. Representing as I do, constituents who are deeply interested in the subject, and being a member of that Committee. I desire that no conclusion may be drawn adverse to the consideration of the subject by the Committee on Commerce, who have it in charged. I hope, therefore, that these petitions will go to that Committee. The question is, What is the principle I and what is the incident? The principle is the construction of the canal around the Falls of Niagara for the benefit of commerce. The incident is the means or fands which shall be used for that purpose. This is a fair subject for the action of the Committee on Commerce, and for me as a member of that Committee. I desire that wo may be allowed to presente our inquiry in regard to it, and bring the subject before the Senate.

Mr. STUART rejoined, repeating his objection, and moved that the petitions be laid on the table. The motion was lost as follows:

TFAS Messra Adams, Archison, Bayard, Browe, Batter, Clay, Deep of Itwa Evens, Gept, Houston, Johnson, Pratt, Schastian, Stheid, Stant and Walker; 16.

NAY-Messra Sell, Bipchead, Chase, Everett Fessander, Pish, Firspatite, Foot, Gwin, Jears of Iowa, Norta, Peace, Risk, Seward, Shieda, Summer, Thompson of Ky, Wade, Weller, Williams—20. Mr. SEWARD-This subject was brought before the

Mr. WALKER followed, contending that the memorials ught to go to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SEWARD explained that numerous memorials of a

like character were already before the Committee on Commerce.
Mr WALKER said that did not alter the case. If those

What do the Nebraska people use to make their Hair prow! It don't grow at all; for bald people there don't know of Basanar's Toxique, that cleanly, greamiess restorative. Price 25 cents, soil everywhere. Head quarters. Basenar's Ludies' Hair Packing Zetablishment, No 50 Broadway. some imposing demonstration of publis good sense | But alas! how natural as well as villainous is it all! "States. " "The people are nowhere as good as

There is plausibility enough in this scheme to com-

sympathy at the South But we cannot hope to attack Cuba at second-hand,

suffered to carry us away without stern and determined hurled on our shipping interest the rain and resistance. The occasion sought to be magnified into bankruptcy projer to the general horrors of the a cause of war is so small, the wrong so inadequate to crisis And now test another universal configration such a remedy, that every idea of common sense forlooms upon the horizon of Europe, our shrewd naviga | bids its adoption. But the furor of a few leading conservative journals, the exigencies of our party politics,in which, as the Nebraska bill proves, bad men will find sufficient reason to commit crimes .- are so desperate. and the belief in popular depravity so strong at Washwealth lost in the convulsion. They fancy that we legton that there is danger now in what under ordishall have nothing to do but to supply the compatants | mary circumstances would have no possibility of evil with the food their own fields are no longer allowed to | Therefore it is that we warn the country of what lurks in this question, and of the use to which it may very possibly be put. There is no reason to doubt that the whole matter might very easily be arranged in a ing money out of both parties just as their predeces- peaceful way; but it may also very easily be used to drag But we may well doubt whether this fat and com- of the centest which is most repugnant to all American fortable position will be possible. There is a Nemesia | feelings and instincts. We appeal to the people: Shall we join in the war of encrosching Despotism against National Independence and Liberty! Shall we aid

THE BLACK POWER.